

### INTERESTING FROM ROME.

The New-York Express has the following letter from Rome, dated on the 7th of May, which gives an interesting detail of the position of affairs in the Holy City:

We have had rather an exciting week, which has nearly ended by Gen. Garibaldi having given the Neapolitans a hard fight, this morning about seven miles from Rome on the road to Albano, and the report, while I am writing, is, that they are flying in every direction.

It may not be uninteresting to you to know a little of the politics of Rome. When the Pope fled, the moderate party, with Mamiani at its head, lost its influence. The present Chamber is composed of violent republicans, with the most determined hatred to the Pope. Mazzini, one of the Triumvirate, has been in Rome about two months, Garibaldi about six months in the State. He has a body of men—about fifteen hundred in number—who are in appearance brigands. He has them perfectly under his control, and all those who have encountered them call them *cane d'Inferno*.

Gen. Avezzana has been here between two and three weeks. He has lived many years in New-York, where I first knew him. Mozzini, Garibaldi and Avezzana are now the rulers of Rome. France, Naples and Austria have invaded the State: we had the news of the French invasion one day, and the French the next day sent up some three thousand men who were met at the walls and repulsed. There is no knowing why the whole army did not come into action, or why they now remain inactive between here and Civita Vecchia. The Neapolitan army is now at Albano and the Austrian in the Legations. That Rome can hold out against them all is not to be expected.

They have come to restore the Pope. The terms proposed are not made known to the people. It is not thought that the armies will enter the city, unless the city submits, and no one hazards a thought, that we shall be bombarded, for the Pope would not like to hear of bombs in St. Peter's, and to ruin the city of Rome would be to ruin the Roman Churches.

The Romans feel flushed with their victory over the French, but they are indebted to the strangers who have managed matters for them. There are now here, Lombards, Sardinians, Genoese, and, in fact, all the exiles of Italy are centered in Rome. While I am writing a report says Garibaldi has taken 1,600 prisoners, the avant guard of the Neapolitans, with eight cannons. These men are perfectly desperate, i. e. those under Garibaldi, and Gen. Avezzana told me yesterday he was now embarked in the cause, and it was possible he might lay his bones on the field of battle.

The priests are all hidden, there is not one to be seen. The Princes are away, and what the future fate of Rome is to be, we know not. At present, we do not consider there is any personal danger. The Civic Guard preserve the best of order, and the streets are quiet. The gates are barricaded, and there is no offence offered to strangers. I have been around the city, with some New-York friends, sight seeing, the past week. I shall not leave before July. I do not know where I shall spend July and August. I write this with all kinds of interruptions, but hope it will be in time for the steamer.

\*\*\* It is said General Oudinot has protested against their taking hostilities against Rome, and we think to-day an amicable arrangement of affairs will take place. The city is perfectly quiet, though it has a very warlike aspect, many of the streets being barricaded.

### MELANCHOLY SUICIDE,

*Lesson to Youth.*

The body of a young man was found in the canal at Cincinnati last Thursday, and the Gazette gives the following particulars, showing a most melancholy suicide:

"On the bank of the canal a cap was discovered containing a letter signed William Sheers, which stated that the writer was about to commit suicide by drowning himself, and that a key would be found in his pocket book which would unlock a carpet bag he had left at Friendship Hall, where letters would be obtained giving all the information it was necessary the world should have concerning him.

"The coroner procured these letters. In one of them it was stated that the young man had passed under an assumed name. He had been known for some time as William Sheers—his proper name was William Plater. He came to this country from England in 1844, and first obtained work in Louisville. He received wholesome moral instructions in his youth, and writes feelingly of his mother, and his regret at not obeying her pious teachings. He made a visit to New-Orleans after he had been in Louisville a few months, and there falling into bad company became a drunkard and a gambler. Under the assumed name of William Sheers, he returned to Louisville—obtained employment, determined to reform, but was tempted by evil persons, and again fell into the evil practices of gambling and drinking, leading also in other respects a dissolute life. He continued these practices until as he expresses it, he

"became a nuisance to himself." He determined to come to this city; seek a place in the hospital, if possible recover his health, and then lead a different life. He arrived on Sunday. After his arrival he says, calmly and deliberately, in a sound state of mind, he made up his mind to commit suicide, and accordingly threw himself in the canal. The letter from which we get the above particulars was dated May 30, 1849. In a postscript he says: "To-morrow I would have been 25 years of age—to-day I will be in eternity." He was a native of the parish of Rugby, Warwick county, England."

### KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, June 16, 1849.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BAIRD W. is accepted, and will appear next week.

LINES BY S. C. are before us. And we hereby give notice to S. C., that no composition whatever can be admitted into our columns unless accompanied by the author's real name. And as we are not at all inclined to impose unnecessary trouble, we barely intimate that further disclosure will not be required on the present occasion. We hope however the lover will not be less devoted—hear the confession: "I love thee still as once I loved My heart has never lov'd no one else."

#### THE COURT OF EQUITY.

The June Term of this Court for this District will commence on Thursday next, the 21st inst.

Chancellor Dunkin is to preside.

#### VENTURES MAKE MERCHANTS.

A few days ago one of our enterprising citizens passed through our Village with 150 head of sheep, with a view of changing their pasturage. We understand that he intends turning his attention exclusively to the culture of sheep, and has selected as a pasturing ground, that portion of land lying between the Keowee and Eastatoe rivers; a section which we consider admirably adapted to wool growing. That he will find it a profitable business, if closely followed, we doubt not, and we certainly wish him great success in his novel enterprise.

#### ELECTIONS.

An election for Major in each Battalion of the 2nd Regiment S. C. M. was held on the 9th inst., which resulted in the election of Capt. ANSALEM ALEXANDER for Major of the 1st Battalion; and Lieut. E. R. DOYLE for Major of the 2nd Battalion. We suppose the Majors elect will decide by lot which one is entitled to the office of Lieutenant Colonel.

#### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

A Division of the Sons of Temperance was opened, and the Officers installed on Thursday last at Pendleton by A. O. Norris, Esq., acting as D. G. W. P. We understand that there were fourteen applicants for the Charter; and that Mr. Thomas M. Sloan was elected W. P. and Elam Sharpe, Jr., R. S.

#### THE CROPS.

In the course of this week the greater portion of the wheat crop in this District will be gathered; and we learn with pleasure that our farmers will realize an average of over two-thirds of a full crop. Some fields will render a full yield, while others in low, damp locations will probably fall short more than one-third, in consequence of the injury received from the late frosts. We have also heard some complaint of rust making its appearance in late wheat. And if that together with the unusual heavy fall of rains, which we have had for the last two weeks, do not greatly damage the wheat crop, we may expect a pretty fair turn out. Oats are more promising than usual at this season, and a heavy crop will doubtless be secured. Corn is growing luxuriantly and we anticipate an abundant crop.

#### DEATH OF MAJ. GEN. GAINES.

It is with regret that we announce the death of this worthy officer. He departed this life at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on the 6th inst. of cholera. The heroes of our army follow each other rapidly, and the fell epidemic seems to strike for its brightest ornaments. The decease of Maj. Gen. Gaines has deprived our country of one of her most excellent citizens, and the army of one of her ablest officers.

#### CONVICTION.

We learn from the Charleston Courier, that Jas. H. Sutcliffe, against whom an indictment for Arson was preferred recently, has been tried and convicted. The offence is punished capitally. His attorneys have appealed and the prisoner must now await the decision of the Court of Appeals, which meets in January next. Clarke and Cantley stand charged before the same Court of similar offences. The former has stood his trial, and the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," but was remanded to prison on an indictment for larceny. The trial of the latter is progressing. The Charleston Police have done themselves great credit by the zeal and promptness with which they have ferreted out these perpetrators of crime.

NEWBERRY STATISTICS.—In the year 1848 there was raised, gathered and packed in Newberry District 29,785 bales of Cotton averaging 350 pounds to the bale.

The Tax Collectors books show that there were 11,447 slaves in the District on the 1st October of the same year, and taxes paid for 363,310 acres of land at the same time.

### INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN TEXAS.

The Indians continue to harass the frontier of Texas, killing the inhabitants, and plundering the country. No adequate force can be assembled to drive off the horde of savages; and almost all the frontier settlements present a scene of confusion and disaster not easily described. In the absence of a regular force, the wealthy settlers employ men at their own expense to guard their habitations, and property. This seems to be the only resort, until our government can order a sufficient force there for the protection of the people. We are glad to see that the earliest attention of the Administration has been given to these unfortunate people, and that troops are already ordered to the Rio Grande.

The Texans are making efforts to raise a company of Rangers, which, if they succeed, will be more effective than any other arm of the military. We hope that these fell destroyers will soon be driven off, and that the citizens may be able again to resume their peaceful occupations.

#### CALIFORNIA.

This section of our country so rich in gold, seems to have also an abundance of all the other precious metals, as silver mines have been discovered, which it is stated vie in richness with those of Potosi. Diamonds and emeralds are picked up worth from fifty to two hundred thousand dollars. But notwithstanding the ease with which money is found and obtained, yet it appears that living there is as high in proportion, so that by the time an adventurer makes the trip out and back, unless he is a very fortunate man, he makes no great fortune by the speculation.

Order and quiet generally prevail, which is owing to their summary mode of administering justice, and the heavy penalty, hanging, always inflicted upon wrong-doers. The criminal is brought before a jury of twelve who are selected for the purpose, who go through the forms of a trial, and if the accused be convicted by this panel, he is at once executed.

Gen. Smith commanding the United States forces in that section, has issued his circular respecting the importation of goods, in which he says that as the duties on goods imported cannot be collected, they cannot be brought in under our revenue laws. But cargoes have been allowed to be entered on the deposit of the duties, subject to the action of Congress. He also informs adventurers in search of gold, that trespassing upon the public lands is punishable by fine and imprisonment, which will be strictly enforced, as soon as the necessary means are completed.

#### NEW ORLEANS.

This mart for the south western and western States is by the latest accounts in great danger of being entirely flooded. Capt. Grant, the officer charged with the duty of stopping the principal crevasse has given up the matter and acknowledged his failure. The water pours through to the depth of 15 feet, and defies all effort to stay its progress.

The Picayune says that the value of property has declined; and that great fears are entertained for the health of the city when the water does subside, from the great amount of filth, that must necessarily accumulate about the city.

#### SMALL POX IN GREENSBORO, N. C.

This very unwelcome visitor is paying its respects to the citizens of Greensboro' and the vicinity. The Patriot of the 26th ult. says the development of the last four or five days has proven, beyond a doubt, the existence of this disease in our community. Up to that time nine cases only had been reported—5 in town and 4 in the country—of which 3 only were regarded critical. The same paper alleges that "sufficient precaution was not taken during two weeks after the appearance of the disease, owing to the incredulity of a respectable portion of the inhabitants, including physicians and town authorities." Great excitement prevails in the surrounding country in consequence of the presence of the malady. It was Court week at Greensboro' but neither plaintiffs, defendants, witnesses nor jurors appeared. And on Tuesday—a day when the streets are usually crowded, not a hundred persons were present. The stores, shops, and places where "good liquor" is dealt out, stood open from morning till evening unmolested by customers, and scarce a footstep is heard in the streets to enliven the dread gloom that overhangs the town.

#### LIEUTENANT MAYNE REID.

Much has been said lately through the medium of newspapers, concerning the brilliant exploits of Lieutenant Mayne Reid of the N. Y. Regiment of Volunteers, who having no friend to herald his fame to the world, with a bold effrontery unparalleled in modern times, has naturally enough undertaken the delightful task himself. This bravado has seriously submitted his claims to the common council of New York city, for the gold Snuff Box bequeathed by General Jackson in his last will, to the man from the State of New York who should conduct himself most bravely on the field of battle, in the first war in which the United States should be involved after his death. He bases his claims on twelve different acts of heroic bravery, and publishes them in the N. Y. Evening Post, over his own signature. The slightest inspection of which is sufficient to satisfy the most credulous mind, that they must be more the result of an exuberant imagination,—a desire to secure the 'golden trophy' or

To win the wreath of fame, And write on memory's scroll a deathless name,

without merit or common modesty; than of any deeds of noble daring executed by the aforesaid Lieutenant. But hear the Lieutenant trumpet for himself, (and we shall not weary our readers with a rehearsal of all his acts of heroism, lest they should be entirely overcome;) in his 6th item, he says:

"5. In the action of Churubusco my command, (B. New York Volunteers,) was the only company of five Regiments, composing Shields' brigade, that preserved their ranks and fought in order of battle. All others broke at receiving the enemy's fire, and though they fought gallantly during the action, it was without order or *manege*."

The Palmetto State Banner asks, "Why Company B, New York Volunteers did preserve order, Lieut. Mayne Reid does not tell us. Was it because they were dressed along the rear of a stone barn, whilst the ranks of the Palmettos were broken in making a charge upon the enemy?"

"6. In this action I forced a body of South Carolinians to carry their Lieut. Colonel from the field, when he fell mortally wounded.

This assertion is too manifestly weak and contemptible to require contradiction.

"7. I caught the South Carolina flag as it fell from his hands, and carried it for some time during the deadliest of the enemy's fire."

This assertion is so triumphantly put to the blush, by the letter of Col. Gladden of Columbia, to the N. York City Council, which we give below, that it needs not to be commented on:

"8. In this action I led the New York and South Carolina Regiments to the charge—the last charge made by the American Infantry on the 20th August."

If we have been correctly informed the South Carolina Regiment was commanded by the brave Col. Butler until he was shot down upon the field; Lt. Col. Dickinson then took the command, and when he fell the command devolved on Maj. Gladden, which he immediately assumed for the remainder of the day.

"9. I caused this movement by running in front of the broken lines, and calling out 'Men of New York will you follow me to the charge?'"

That movement of the Palmetto Regiment was the result of an order from Gen. Shields.

Whether Lieut. Reid did any great acts of bravery in the New York Regiment we will not pretend to say, but if he did anything worthy of praise we are willing to leave him 'alone in his glory; and in justice to the Palmetto Regiment, we freely confess our utter incredulity as to Mayne Reid's assertions so far as they refer to that Regiment.

For further corrections of the fulsome and exaggerated mis-statements of Lieut. Reid, we refer the reader to an article on our first page over the signature of "Palmetto," and to the following letter of Col. G. of Columbia S. C.

From the Columbia Telegraph.

COLUMBIA, June 6th, 1849.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of New-York:

Gentlemen—A singular document presented to you by Lieut. Mayne Reid of the New-York Volunteers, has been brought to my attention. Its romantic character and mis-statements of facts are so prominent, that it would not have received my notice, but from the circumstance that he has enclosed me a copy.

With regard to the alleged valor and prowess of the Lieutenant, I have nothing to say; but justice to my command of the Palmetto Regiment requires me to observe that all his statements relating to the South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers are the result of a poetic imagination, and fancy rendered wild in its aspiration after the golden trophy.

In proof of this, I will only add one illustration—which is that the Palmetto Flag never fell, but was handed to me, with his sword, by Lieut. Col. Dickenson, and by me placed in charge of Patrick Leonard (a private in H. Company, South Carolina Volunteers,) by whom it was borne through the action.

I regret the necessity of this communication, but it is due to truth to expose unfounded pretensions.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
A. H. GLADDEN,  
(Late Col. Pal. Reg. S. C. Volunteers.)

#### FOR THE "KEOWEE COURIER." REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Committee aware of their responsibility, and seeking by any means in their power to advance the cause of Temperance, and particularly desirous to increase the prosperity of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, recommend that we have a public procession on the third Monday in August next, and that this Division ask permission to appear in Relia upon that occasion. Your committee are confident in the belief that such a measure would tend to diminish that prejudice, which, we fear, exists in the minds of some against our Order; as by the means, we show to the world, what we are, and who we are.

And as music lends a charm upon such occasions, and inspires the breast of all with a deep feeling, and would be likely

to cause our procession to be much longer, it is respectfully suggested, that the Pickens Band be invited to be with us on that occasion to cheer us onward, and lend enchantment to the scene.

And as much of the interest of the public walk depends upon the character and ability of the speakers selected, your Committee recommend that the following gentlemen, who are men of talents and ability, be invited to address the assemblage upon that occasion, viz: REV. JAMES DANIELLY, H. A. JONES, Esq., C. J. ELFORD, Esq., and Rev. D. HUMPHRIES; and that W. LEVERETT either deliver himself or procure some one to deliver an address upon the Order and Organization of the Sons of Temperance.

And as it would be a pleasure for the members of this Division to meet their brethren of other Division here that day, it is recommended that the members of the Order throughout the State, and those of the neighboring Divisions especially be requested to give us the pleasure of their company on that day, to animate and encourage us to a full and prompt discharge of our duties as Sons of Temperance: and that our fellow citizens generally be particularly invited to attend.

That the procession be formed and under the charge and direction of the following four named Marshals: Messrs. NORTON, BURNETT, O. E. BARFON, and KEITH.

#### COMMITTEE.

On hearing the Report, on motion it was ordered to be published in the Keowee Courier, and that the neighboring papers be requested to copy.

#### POSTMASTERS IN GEORGETOWN.

We understand that William McNulty, esq., has been reappointed Postmaster of this place. It is said that Mr. McNulty was removed two or three weeks since, on the supposition that he had supported Gen. Cass at the Presidential election; but the supposition being unfounded, the Postmaster General reinstated him, on receiving proof to satisfaction that he was a genuine Whig, and had not committed the high misdemeanor of casting his vote for the Democratic nominees.

Can such things be, and not excite our special wonder? And yet the Winyah Observer makes the statement in all sincerity, and we are bound to believe that this transaction did actually occur as stated. In connection with this very same reappointment, it is rumored that two commissions existed at the same time—one in the hands of the present incumbent, the other in those of his successor. Both appealed to the broad seal of the same building, attempting to perform the functions of Postmaster. The *in* refused to depart from the terms of the commission, and secured him the place. The *out* was then defied removal until his expiration. The opportunity or political expediency prevailed with the "unjust judge," and returned him in place. "Is he honest and capable?" had nothing to do with the matter—proved conclusively by the fact of restoration.

If this is conformity to the example of the "earlier Presidents," we must avow our preference for the Non-conformists. In saying thus much, we beg our Whig friends to remember that we make no complaint because of removals—far from it. But we do find fault that all the generous pledges of the canvass have been falsified and cast aside as election paraphernalia, having served the purposes intended.—*South Carolinian*.

A NEW INTERPRETATION.—The difference between the professions of Gen. Taylor as to the no-party character of his administration before attaining power, and his practice since, has been strongly commented on by the press.

The editor of the Boston Post, with his usual sly humor, thus translates the General's real meaning, with circumstances seem to corroborate:

"When Gen. Taylor said he 'wouldn't lend himself to party schemes'—he only meant that he wouldn't go to soirees, picnics, or tea-parties."—*Telegraph*.

Henry O'Reilly, the telegraph constructor, having already woven together the Atlantic and the great Father of Rivers by more than 4,000 miles, of telegraph lines, proposes to extend a thread across the Rocky Mountains to the new settlements of Oregon and California. He has made arrangements for the extension of his line from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, 500 miles up the Missouri, and it will be completed this season. And in twelve months more, if Congress should second his efforts as it ought, the line will be extended to the great ocean.—Mr. O'Reilly proposes not only a line of telegraph, but a daily mail line, to be protected by United States troops and interior settlements.